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MILBURN & SWEENEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

W. E. COX,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

BRETZ, McFALL & BRETZ,
Counselors at Law
JASPER, INDIANA.

W. A. TRAYLOR,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

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Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY Supt.

[Through the kindness of the editor this column is set apart for school purposes, and the articles published below are compiled or written at the county superintendent's office, for the advancement of the schools.]

Concerning The One Cent Coin.

Few of the present generation have any knowledge how this present one-cent piece came into circulation. An exchange says that prior to the civil war the coin which represented one cent weighed exactly half an ounce. There were plenty in circulation for the population at the time, but when the war broke out it seemed as if coins of all denominations had been swallowed up. Tokens of various kinds were made first of cardboard then of metal.

A small coin about the size of the present one-cent piece was produced, having upon it various devices, such as "Not one cent," "Good enough for defense," "Our country forever." From six hundred to one thousand varieties of these tokens were made and issued. As they were taken to represent a cent by everybody, those who had copper enough on hand, and could make or procure molds or dies realized a good profit from the making and issuing of these tokens. The size and weight were convenient, and the United States government saw that the people were better pleased with the smaller piece, although comparatively valueless, than with the old half ounce coin.

As the object was to keep the subsidiary coins in the country, and as the people were content to use the smaller pieces, the experiment was tried in the issue of the "turkey buzzard" mixed nickel cent. They were larger, thicker, and heavier than the present cent, and did not please as well as the tokens had pleased. After trying two or three issues of the nickel coin, some with the flying eagle and others with the Indian's head, the United States government decided upon the present style of coin.

Historical Puzzle.

I was born in the second decade of the eighteenth century and followed the business of farming. In the year 1755 I commanded a company of troops in the French war and in 1757 received a Major's commission. In 1759 I was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. When, in 1775, the Revolutionary War broke out I was appointed by the Legislature Brigadier-General, and raised and drilled a regiment. I was offered by the British bribes of money and the commission of Major-General in the royal army, but refused to desert my country. I fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the four Major-Generals to whom Washington brought commissions from Congress. I selected West Point as a site for a fortification, and superintended the work there. My tombstone bears the inscription: "He dared to lead where any dared to follow."

The saloon-keepers of Dubois Co., pay forty cents toward the education of each child of school age in this county every year.

Teachers and applicants frequently ask me relative to attending certain normal schools. It might be well to say that they are requested to use their own judgment or preferences in the matter. Attend some good normal no matter where, but by all means attend.

Don't label your class, the meanest class in school. If you do, it will strive to live up to the reputation you give it. Be not as some teachers who speak only to snarl at faults. Find the good and praise it, speak sparingly of the bad. None of us desire our wrong deeds spoken of; we are always better for the kindly words of our good actions.

Don't separate your grammar lessons from your language lessons. Combine the two in each lesson. Grammar is the rule, language the application. Let each be always joined together.

The tendency is very strong for a grade teacher to think that she needs know nothing except the facts to be acquired in her own grade. But she should remember that her grade is only a station on the highway to learning and life. In teaching we cannot by any shift disengage the ideas children have gained at home, in play, at school, and outside of it. This, in connection with what the child has learned in previous grades, constitutes a stock of ideas, a capital on which the teacher should freely draw in illustrating daily lessons.—Dr. Chas. McMurry in General Method.

The reading lesson should be something more than an exercise in calling words. It should be a process for thought getting. If you do not talk over the thought in the reading lesson you might as well have your pupils read columns of words in the spelling book.

W. C. U. COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

A Parable.

Then shall the kingdom of Satan be likened unto a grain of tobacco seed; which, though exceedingly small, being cast into the ground, grew, and became a great weed, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge and vile worms formed habitation thereon. And it came to pass that the sons of men looked upon this weed, and the eyes of their understanding being darkened, thought it beautiful to look upon, and much to be desired to make youth of tender years look big and manly. So they put forth their hands and did chew thereof. Some it made sick, and others to vomit most filthily. And more over it came to pass that those who chewed thereof became weak and sick, and could not deliver themselves from the desire of having bits of it continually in their mouths, which storehouse had been clean and rudely, but now became foul and black, and besides, the chewers were seized with a violent and unclean spitting of unclean humors, and they did spit in all places, even in ladies parlors, and in the courts of the Lord of Hosts. And the good and true, and all that led pure lives were grievously plagued thereby.

And it came to pass that men were dissatisfied with merely chewing the strange weed, but thought out more cunning devices for using it. Some indeed did make it into a fine powder and fitted their nostrils therewith, and they were taken suddenly with fits, and they did sneeze with great and mighty sneezes, inasmuch that their eyes were filled with tears and their faces with wrinkles, and they did look foolish exceedingly. And yet others cunningly wrought the leaves thereof into rolls and did set fire to one end thereof, and did suck vehemently at the other, and did look very grave and stuffy like, and the smoke of their burning and sucking ascended up forever and forever. And there were men whose wisdom being that of the fox, beholding the multitude which did smoke and chew and snuff, said among themselves: Come let us plant and water, and increase the production of this weed, whose name is tobacco, for therein is a mighty and increasing business. And they did so, and the merchants waxed rich in the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that even the saints of the most high became bond-servants to the weed, and defiled themselves therewith; even the poor who said they could not buy shoes and books for their wives and little ones, spent their substance therefor. And the anger of the Lord was kindled against such great wickedness, and he said: "Wherefore this waste? Why do these little ones lack bread, and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat, and put the evil thing far from you and be repentant, and do I will bless you and cause my face to shine upon you." But with one accord they raised their voices and exclaimed: "We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing; we are slaves!"—Parabolical Journal.

"MONEY FOR DE BREACH-MEN."

How a German Brewer Fell in Love with a Preacher.

It was election day. A minister and a German brewer met at the polls. Brewer—"Well, mister, I suppose you votes mit dem vanatics vat thinks beer sm' awful poison." Minister—"Oh, no, I guess I vote the same ticket 'vor do." Brewer—"Vor! I vote for beer and men who help me in mine business. Let me see your ticket? Veil, now, is not dot gude. You breach and you bray all the year against my business, but when you come to vote you votes just like me, and all de saloons mens. Does you know dot ven all dose vinnus was around to get monies I was just so mut, I told dem to go to h—mit der church. I give no monies to de man vat interfere mit my business, but now I see you did not mean any thing by de preaching and de praying. You do it just to please dem vinnus and folks vat say we shall make no more beer."

"Veil, just as long as you votes right you may preach and pray, cause dem who drinks mine beer no hear you, and dey drinks just as much as if you no preach."

"Here, I gives you ten dollars and I gives you the same every year you votes mit me."

Minister—"Oh, no, I could not take that. It would not be right, you know."

Brewer—"Oh, veil, I sees, I no give you de monies for de vote, but for de preaching and praying ven you means nothing by it. Now give you dicket to me and I gives you mine and we go up and put them in de box, and I tells de beoples dat you votes just like me, and de next time de vinnus comes around dey gets lots of monies for de preaching and praying."

It is a crime to permit children to grow to maturity without being taught to read and write the English language.

When a rum seller and a christian vote the same ticket, how can the government tell the one from the other!

What glorious inspiration there is in being on the right side—on the side of God and humanity.

For the Jasper Courier.

Across the Continent by a Dubois County Farmer. Observations by the Way.

LOS ANGELES, CALI., Jan. 25, 1893.

From the Arctic to the Tropics in one day—at least by the thermometer! Leaving the gas-blessed region of Indiana, clad in her wintry robes of royal ermine and merry with the song and tinkling music of the sleigh bells in a below-zero atmosphere, we fly through Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas upon the rapid wheels, and wake up in the balmy air of Texas, with the thermometer rising like the enthusiasm of an Arkansas patriot on election day, up to fever heat.

Here is Texarkana, half in Texas and half in Arkansas, the "Gate City" to Texas as she claims, with her fine buildings, street cars and electric lights, accommodating 10,000 people, "half white and free born," as Arkansas says, and the other half white, too. There is little vestige of slavery here, or anywhere in Texas.

Now for a ride of nearly 900 miles through Texas alone. We are whirled along over a smooth level country. Prairie is the rule, and a broken timberland along the streams, is the exception. Marshall, Dallas, Fort Worth, Cisco, Abilene, Waco and El Paso with their railroads, street cars, waterworks and electric lights, stand as giant representatives of enterprise along this highway to the Pacific coast. From El Paso we soon pass the sandy, desert-looking plains and the mountains of New Mexico and Arizona, with an occasional oasis, like Deming, Tucson, Maricopa and Yuma, to relieve the tiresome monotony of the unchanging scenery of dreary and destitute earth and rock, mountains, plains and mountains, treeless and bald.

At old Fort Yuma, 780 miles by rail from San Francisco, we enter the Golden State, and for the next 150 miles the road runs over an old lake or ocean bed, which bed, in many places, is below sea level 100 feet or more, and of course destitute of vegetation. But all at once there opens up a garden of Eden—a garden of flowers and roses, groves and orchards of orange or lemon trees, loaded with fruit just ready for market. Nature never presented a richer or more beautiful object to the eye than a full bearing orange tree. Here no jack-frost or hoar-frost, has had the presumption to lay its fingers on a rose bud or a leaf of this winter. The whole face of nature seems smiling and smooth, green fields and groves of fruit trees, evergreens and ornamental shrubs of endless variety. This is a paradise for those who can afford it. But these kid-glove accounts California tourists paint for the eye of the reader, make a glowing picture which fails, somewhat in the presence of the labor necessary to produce the materials. The hand that would such a pictorial pen would shrink from the thorny berry patch, or would almost be horror-stricken with the dirt and mud of vine cultivation or potato digging. Let no one come here to make a living by cultivating small fruit and berries who does not possess the knowledge, fondness and skill necessary for success in such an undertaking. Common farming, of the Indians kind, cannot be successfully done here in this small fraction of California, about seven-eighths of the state being occupied by mountains and deserts.

Good Land in the vicinity of Los Angeles sells from \$1,000 down to \$100 per acre, with the privilege of irrigation. Away from the water privilege land can be bought from \$500 to \$50 per acre, while there are millions of acres that will not pay the labor of cultivation without irrigation.

The subject of greatest interest to settlers west of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers is irrigation. All lands now considered as desert, produce all kinds of grain, grass and fruit, with sufficient water. The United States should convey to each state and territory all its vacant desert lands, upon the condition that each state and territory give title for 160 acres to every settler, who shall cultivate and irrigate all portions of that can be reached by irrigation, at a mere nominal price. Irrigation adds from 100 to 1,000 per cent to the value of the larger part of western lands.

The savage dies heart-broken in the midst of civilization. The coarse uncultured boor who has no refinement outside of his pipe and demi-john, is a miserable being when surrounded by culture and refinement. The clay-eater of the Carolinas is satisfied with his appointments. The free schools of to-day are playing havoc with the social question. There will be no social question in fact, but for the education of the masses. When a man gets so he knows a thing or two he wants more. The trouble with the working men is we know too much. Through knowledge we want pianos, libraries, carriages, carpets, bath rooms, bicycles, easy chairs, and foot rests. Through knowledge we eat pie with a fork, and silver ones at that. Through knowledge we study the stars, and the floor mat, drink champagne and have twice a week. These are a few of the desires of the educated man, and a dollar a day won't bring them.—Midland Mechanic.

The white house has cost \$2,338,000 up to date. The ambition to reach it will be carried to the U. S. supreme court by some company is highly probable, as federal questions are involved. I presume we shall hear from equity treasurers immediately."

Articles of Incorporation of the

"Dubois County Soldiers and Sailors Monumental Association."

ARTICLE I.

The undersigned citizens of the United States, desiring to form an association not for pecuniary profit—do hereby make and constitute a body politic and corporate under the laws of the State of Indiana, approved March 6, 1889.

ARTICLE II.

The name of this association shall be "Dubois County Soldiers and Sailors Monumental Association," of Dubois county, Indiana.

ARTICLE III.

The object of this association shall be to build and maintain a monument on the public square of the Town of Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana, in commemoration of the Soldiers and Sailors of said Dubois county who served in the Union army and navy during the war of the Rebellion.

ARTICLE IV.

Any person may become a member of this association by paying to the treasurer thereof the sum of ten dollars.

ARTICLE V.

This association shall have the power to contract, and be contracted with, and to receive donations, gifts and devices in its corporate name for the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE VI.

The business of the association shall be carried on at its office in the town of Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana.

ARTICLE VII.

The affairs and jurisdiction concerns of this association shall be managed by a board of five directors. The following named persons shall be the directors for the first year, viz: John S. Barnett, Conrad Eckert, Winfield S. Hunter, John P. Salb and William A. Traylor, and said Board shall organize by electing one of its members President, and such board shall have the power to appoint a secretary and treasurer for said association.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Directors and officers of this association shall serve without compensation.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of February, 1893.

John Gramelapacher, Brit Leming, W. S. Hunter, W. W. Kendall, Jacob Burger Jr., J. P. Salb, W. A. Traylor, Geo. F. Wagner, Jno. Traxler, Conrad Eckert, E. J. Kempf, Jos. Friedman Sr., Jno. S. Barnett, W. E. Cox, Herman Eckert, Jos. F. Friedman, Frank Joseph, Wm. A. Wilson, Geo. Mebringer, T. K. Dougherty.

STATE OF INDIANA, DUBOIS COUNTY, ss.

Before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county, on this 4th day of February, 1893, came the above mentioned persons as incorporators, and acknowledged the execution of the above and foregoing certificate of incorporation to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and Notarial seal the day and year above mentioned.

Geo. W. GRAMELAPACHER,
Notary Public.

Effect of The Tax Decision.

The officials of the trunk lines which cross the northern part of the state are much concerned over the decision of the Indiana supreme court concerning the tax law. The Chicago Tribune had the following to say yesterday relative to the effect of the decision:

Every railroad running into Chicago from the East is affected by the decision upholding the constitutionality of the Indiana tax law. The law raises the taxes upon all roads from 200 to 400 per cent, and it was estimated yesterday by railroad officials that it made an aggregate difference in the expense account of the roads of about \$2,000,000. This sum is divided between and payable by about seventy-five railroads.

The total valuation of the roads in 1890, the year prior to passage of the law, was \$99,726,676. In 1891 they were assessed on a basis of \$160,809,575. The individual road most heavily affected is stated to be the Pennsylvania, whose total valuation is raised \$14,000,000. Other railroads are affected in like proportion.

"Our taxes are raised under this from \$30,000 to \$78,000," said W. H. Lyford, general counsel of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad. "We have had the amount of the increase locked up under injunction proceedings since last April. The Big Four, the Monon, and the Pennsylvania cases have been tried, but the other cases have been allowed to stand pending the decision of the 'Big Four' case. Some railroads have paid taxes under protest, others, like ourselves, have stopped proceedings by appeal to the courts. There has been no particular concert of action so far as I know. What will be done now I cannot say. So far as we are concerned we have decided upon no course of action. There has been no call issued by the railroads for a general meeting to determine upon a procedure which shall be adopted by all of them, and I think it doubtful if there will be. That the case will be carried to the U. S. supreme court by some company is highly probable, as federal questions are involved. I presume we shall hear from equity treasurers immediately."

MINING LAW CHANGED.

An Amendment Tending to make Coal Mines Safer Places in which to Work.

President Mike Commiskey, of the Federation of United Mine Workers, informed a Terre Haute Express reporter Monday that the legislature has complied with the requests of the miners and changed section 66 of the mining law, so as to make it the duty of the mine operators to keep a blackboard at the mine, that the miners may register the number of "caps" and "props" needed for their respective rooms, thus preventing any excuse for negligence on the part of the drivers whose duty it is to deliver them. This is considered a good amendment, as the registers on the blackboard will assist in locating the blame in the event of a "cave" in which results the loss of life. Another change is to empower the state mine inspector with authority to see that all the requirements of the mining laws are strictly complied with, and obligating him to prosecute in case of violations. These changes were alike asked for by both miners and operators.

Punishment in Prisons.

It has developed in the investigation of the Prison South at Jeffersonville that corporal punishment has been used in the correction of management of prisoners. This discovery, if discovered, it can be called, is not to be wondered at. The severity of the punishment in some cases is perhaps the only thing about the matter that merits criticism. Some prisoners have been hung on the toes by handcuffs, while in extreme cases others have been hung by their thumbs.

To discuss the right and wrong, the justice and injustice of these punishments is to open up the whole subject of corporal punishment. Upon this subject there is a great diversity of opinion. Long experience as a teacher in the school room, together with a short experience in a reform school has had the influence doubtless in placing the editor of this paper in the list of those who believe that corporal punishment in many cases is a necessity, in the school room, in the reform school and in the state prisons.

It is all right for those on the outside to talk of the beauties of moral suasion, and of the horrors and injustice of corporal punishment, but it is different when you get on the inside. On the outside all is ideal. On the inside all is real. On the outside you think of the ideal human nature. On the inside you meet with the ideal and the vicious nature of men.—Princeton Democrat.

Evansville Courier:—Mrs. Wm. Whitworth, of Mt. Vernon, daughter of the late Judge John Pitcher, sends the Courier the following incident recorded by the Judge in a book of reminiscences in which he wrote occasionally:

"Abraham Lincoln, the man of whom so much has been said and written, was truly one of the greatest self-made men of his day. He spent his youth and early manhood in Spencer county. At that time I was living there. His father was illiterate. His mother died while he was but an infant and he soon fell into the hands of a step-mother, who was a woman of sense and education and a prominent member of the Baptist church, and who treated him with kindness. She taught him to read and write.

"He was fond of a good laugh and was a host at a log-rolling.

"On one occasion two boys thought to plague Abe by telling him he had to say prayers and ask the blessings for his step-mother. 'Ah!' said Abe, and he addressed a Latin sentence to them, 'which,' said he, 'means damn you; that's more than either of you can do.'

The Supreme Court's decision in the railroad tax law case, as the Indianapolis Sentinel well says, is of the utmost importance to the people of the state. The Sentinel very properly congratulates the legislature of 1891 and the Democratic party on the outcome of the litigation and says: "It puts on the tax duplicates practically \$100,000,000 of corporation property which had heretofore escaped taxation. For this desirable result much praise is due Attorney-General A. G. Smith, whose interpretation of the law has been substantially sustained. His early opinions and suggestions had much to do with putting this additional property on the tax list. He has fought earnestly and hard for the maintenance of the construction which the supreme Court has now put upon the law, and the decision made is something of a personal triumph for him as it is a triumph for all the People."

Washington Democrat:—About twenty-five citizens attended a town meeting at the City Hall Thursday night pursuant to a call to meet Mr. Jno. Clayton, who represents the Eagle Foundry and Machine Works of Huntington, Ind. The plant will come here provided sufficient encouragement is rendered. We understand a bonus of \$5,000 is wanted. The concern is to employ regularly fifteen men, more if necessary.

An exchange remarks: Mrs. Lease says that the Populist party in Kansas is dead. We may not be able to attend the funeral, but as one New England statesman once remarked concerning the funeral of another New England statesman, we approve of it.